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however, it is accurately stated that the first one was organized in Philadelphia in 1827.

FRANK T. CARLTON.

*Albion College.*

*Iowa State Federation of Labor.* By LORIN STUCKEY. Bulletin of the State University of Iowa. Studies in the Social Sciences, Volume IV, No. 3. (Iowa City: Published by the University. 1916. Pp. 147.)

The primary aim of this monograph is to present the history, the structure and government, the policies, and the influence of the Iowa State Federation of Labor. Seldom has the commonwealth been taken as the unit for the study of trade unionism in America, but the author regards it as the logical area for the investigation of certain phases of the movement, and expresses the belief that a series of monographs will yet be written on organized labor in the various states. He submits his study as a contribution to the history of the labor movement in one state, Iowa.

In the introduction, the writer briefly outlines the early struggles to secure a foothold. Two distinct lines of development are indicated: first, the origin and growth of local trade unions, and their affiliation with the national unions and with the American Federation of Labor; second, the rise and decline of the Knights of Labor in the eighties.

Chapter 1 traces the history of the Iowa State Federation. As in other states, the original purpose of the Iowa State Federation was to influence state and federal legislation. Annual conventions have been held since 1893, with one exception in 1896 when the convention had to be abandoned owing to the financial stringency of the period. The chief feature of these conventions seems to have been the long and comprehensive reports of the officers of the various committees, usually the legislative committee, the executive committee, and the delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

At the Eleventh Annual Convention, in 1903, a resolution was presented calling upon the labor organizations affiliated with the state federation to use a portion of one meeting night each month for the study of social and political economics "so that remedies for the elimination of the evils resulting from our present system of active economics will be made clear"; but the resolution failed to secure the endorsement of the convention.

Chapter 3, *Structure and Government*, clearly indicates that the voluntary character of the organization must necessarily limit its usefulness. In the first place, the allegiance of the affiliated local trade union is not only divided, but every one expects it to be more loyal to the national organization of the craft than it is to the state federation. The national trade union very properly comes first in the estimation of all union men. The local union is also more closely in touch with the central trades and labor union of its own locality than it is with the state-wide movement. Moreover, if there is a trades council nearby, the local union feels that it has more in common with this body than it has with any other trades federation. The State Federation is merely one of a group of units loosely held together by ties of common interest and of group loyalty. No one questions the right of a local union to secede if it so desires.

In view of this lack of authority, the policies of the state federation (ch. 4) are not particularly aggressive. The federation, however, can safely promote the use of the union label, and a rising vote has been called for, at each annual convention since 1910, to designate the users of the union label:

"Members whose clothing bears the union label, will please rise."

"All members who purchase only union made cigars, will please rise."

"All members who burn union mined coal, will please rise."

"All members who insist that union clerks wait on them, will please rise;"

and so on until twelve votes have been taken.

A state-wide educational campaign in the interest of trade union principles and methods is also considered an important function, and labor papers, monthly pamphlets, reports, and publications relating to different phases of the labor problem are used to carry the message to the general public.

The federation has placed itself on record as opposed to compulsory arbitration, incorporation of trade unions, and contract convict labor; and has advocated industrial education, restricted immigration, workmen's compensation, child labor legislation, and woman suffrage. It has sought to secure legislation looking toward federal and municipal ownership of natural monopolies, and has favored the initiative and referendum in state politics. The federation has not openly opposed prohibition, neither has it taken a stand in favor of it. Again and again the liquor interests have attempted to array organized labor against prohibition with-

out success. For example, at the Twenty-second Annual Convention in 1914 one resolution that aroused considerable debate aimed to put the federation on record as "unalterably opposed to any action of Congress in enacting any legislation that would in any way restrain, suppress, or stop the manufacture and sale of malted or spirituous liquors in any part of the United States." The resolution was defeated by a vote of 69 to 38. The refusal to endorse this resolution was in accord with the consistent policy of the federation to hold itself aloof from partisan strife. The federation has steadfastly declined to take part in politics, apparently choosing to be an open forum and to preserve the freedom of speech and thought of all its members rather than to take sides and to divide its forces.

The leaders who have been responsible for the policies of the federation, have felt, first of all, that they must bring the various unions more closely together, and then consolidate their line by advocating those issues on which practically the entire membership could agree.

Throughout the monograph, the author confines himself to a simple statement of fact and does not attempt to give a critical analysis. There is nothing spectacular in the story, and it could be duplicated in any number of other states. The author in his final chapter concludes that "both consciously and unconsciously organized labor has exerted a considerable influence upon the history of Iowa in recent years because of the fact that its leaders have been prominent in the formation and execution of the modern humanitarian and industrial problems of the state."

WILLIAM KIRK.

*University of Rochester.*

*The Control of Strikes in American Trade Unions.* By GEORGE M. JAMES. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXIV, No. 3. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1916. Pp. vii, 131. \$1.00.)

This study of the restraint and discipline with which trade unions use their most effective militant weapon, the strike, is of timely interest in view of the oft recurring conflicts of labor and capital in the present period of general business prosperity. A comprehensive investigation is made of the regulations and practices of national unions in the matter of strike control as disclosed in trade union documents, personal correspondence, and inter-